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The Daily Commercial.

Chicago's Model Banking System.

The financial community of Chicago, whose recent repudiation of the issues of all banks of States other than those of Illinois, will be remembered, has again manifested the rottenness of its banking system in the failure of "Conrad's Banking Institution," a concern organized and managed by one J. G. CONRAD, a pillar of the Church, whose capital of $3,500 was borrowed from a relative. The progress of CONRAD'S success as a "taker-in of depositor's" is the old story—he joined Church, and by his charitable donations and exhibitions of piety was not long in securing the control of the cash capital of the congregation. On the breaking out of the rebellion he invested largely in stocks, and as gold went up his love for mammon increased. Finally gold came down, and so did MR. CONRAD. He was compelled "owing to business derangements," to close his office, and an assignment was made to the members of the Church. The following was found to be an exhibit of his affairs:—Gross liabilities, $334,974 72; total assets, good, bad and doubtful, $122,177 03; leaving an unprovided balance of $212,797 69. This model banker lost $177,087 on stocks, or, as the Chicago papers say, in betting against Uncle Sam. He loaned $60,000 to certain parties to operate in grain and whisky, and being inexperienced in gambling they went under, and the $60,000 disappeared past resurrection.

While we sympathize with the laboring classes or small depositors who have been "taken in" by this sanctimonious banker, we have no pity for those incorporated banking institutions whose loose conduct of their affairs has resulted in their loss. The Chicago press admit that "wild-cat banking" and "one-horse bankers" have been the bane of Illinois, and are now calling for a correction of the above. They are in favor of attaching some responsibility to banks and bank directors, and declare the garroter is respectable compared to those irresponsible individuals who perpetrate such a heartless system of robbery as the above.

THE visit which MCCLELLAN paid to MR BENNET of the New York *Herald*, last week, does not seem to have resulted in bringing around that journal to his support. On the contrary, it keeps right on talking as before. The following is from an article on "the October Elections—Prospect in November," in the *Herald* of Wednesday:

The result of the election thus far plainly shows that the Democratic party has not in itself the popularity or the strength to elect McClellan.

It will take several visits now, we conclude, to make the *Herald* see the ghost of a chance for MCCLELLAN.

German Union Movement.

Our German citizens are at present making arrangements for a grand mass meeting of the German Unionists on Saturday, the 5th of November, when they will be addressed by the Hon. FREDERICK HASSAUREK, and other eloquent speakers.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Grand Meeting at Fairview, Hancock County—Speeches by Dr. John McCook, Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., Senator Willey and others—The "Pan Handle" all right.

The loyal people of the neighboring county of Hancock, West Virginia, had a grand Union demonstration at Fairview, the county seat, on Monday last, the 24th. The day was fine, and the whole country appeared to have turned out to participate. The long procession formed on the east side of the town, about 12 o'clock; and made a fine display. Delegations from all parts of the county were present, filling innumerable carriages, wagons and buggies, which were gaily trimmed with evergreens, wreaths and flags. The "starry banner" was floating in every direction. About the best display was that made by *Grant* township. It led off with a huge wagon drawn by six white horses. The wagon was tastefully trimmed with wreaths and pine, and contained thirty-six beautiful young ladies representing the States. Each wore a "red, white and blue cap" with the name of a State on it. One pretty girl, elegantly dressed, personating the "Goddess of Liberty," stood on an elevated position in the centre, under an arch, waving the Stars and Stripes, attracted much attention. There was a cavalcade of young ladies and gentlemen numbering fifty couple, from Washington county, in this State. The procession marched to a large field, on the west side of the town, where a meeting was organized about one o'clock, Gen. W. L. Crawford, of New Cumberland presided, assisted by a large number of prominent citizens of the county, as Vice Presidents. Dr. John McCook, of Steubenville, was the first speaker, and he made a long and able speech. He was followed by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., of this city. That gentlemen was in good trim; and made one of his best efforts. He spoke for nearly two hours, and his audience was in the best of humor. At the close two pretty little girls, Misses Mannie and Kitty Brown, representing "Old Virginia" and "Maryland," on behalf of the young ladies of Grant township, presented U. S. Senator Willey, of West Virginia, who was present, with two beautiful wreaths. The gentleman received them in a few happy remarks. The meeting was continued in the evening in the Court House, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Able speeches were made by Senator Willey, Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Cunningham, a refugee from Arkansas. Altogether it was a grand demonstration and gave evidence that Hancock county will give a big majority for Lincoln and Johnson in November.

The "Butternuts" held a meeting the next day, but it was a tame affair. There was not more than one-third of the number in attendance that there was on Monday.

THE Boston *Traveler* states that when the rebellion broke out Southern traders were in debt to Massachusetts business men to the extent of many million dollars, which debt, by special enactments of some of the rebellious States, the debtors were ordered to repudiate. Since that time large portions of rebel territory have been opened up to intercourse with the North, and in some few cases, very few, we regret to state, the debtors came forward and made payment in full; in others they have made such arrangements with their creditors as they could, paying twenty, thirty, forty, and in some cases where the creditor could not settle for less, eighty and even ninety per cent.

In some instances debtors who have compounded for a small per centage, as known as have been abundantly able to meet all demands against them and have a handsome surplus remaining. The result so far has been that the principal part of this great indebtedness, even in Tennessee, remains, and probably will ever remain, uncancelled.

SPEAKING of Salt Lake City and its customs, a letter writer says: "I could mention the name of quite a respectable and influential Mormon, whose first wife was plunged into the deepest distress by her husband marrying a second. The two wives have never met under the same roof, nor is there any sort of intercourse between them. They live in separate houses or rooms, the husband dividing his attentions between them, but the first wife living a life of daily protest against the trampling of the vows whispered in her ears when she became a bride."

A rebel prisoner was shot by one of the guards at the Exchange Barracks, Louisville, on Saturday night. There was reason to believe that the prisoners confined there contemplated making an attempt to escape, by overpowering the guard, and strict orders were therefore given that no prisoner should get up after 9 o'clock down for the night. One, named James W. Higby, disregarding the order, got up, and the guard shot him, the ball passing through his body and striking the leg of another prisoner inflicting a slight wound. Higby died in about two hours afterwards.

STEPHENS' MISSION.—A great deal has been said about the mission of A. H. Stephens in 1863, and it has been constantly assumed by the Copperhead press that he came prepared with terms of peace which this Government might and ought to have accepted. We hope we have heard the last of this nonsense. Jeff. Davis, in his recent speech, declares expressly that he has "never sought peace on any other basis than independence." So that, whatever may have been the object of Mr. Stephens' visit—and there is no evidence that he was charged with peace overtures—he could not have come with any propositions which this Government could for a moment consider.

MEETING IN CONCERT HALL.

Eloquent Speeches by Hon. J. P. Penny, Rev. T. N. Boyle and Rev. J. W. Bain—Unbounded Enthusiasm.

A large meeting of Union men met in Concert Hall last evening, which was presided over by Rev. T. N. Boyle, of West Elizabeth, assisted by Col. Jackson Duncan, Third Ward; John Wilson, Second Ward; James Reed, Third Ward; R. B. Harbers and Hugh M. Boyle, Sixth Ward; and R. W. Mackey and Jacob H. Walter acting as Secretaries.

On taking the chair, Rev. Boyle made a few appropriate remarks, thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him, trusting that the same spirit of enthusiasm which he saw before him would continue to increase until after the final struggle in the coming November, when victory should assuredly perch upon the banners of the Union.

Hon. J. P. Penny was introduced to the audience by the President, and addressed the meeting for a brief space of time in an able and eloquent manner. At the close of Mr. Penny's remarks, the President in a few happy remarks, introduced Rev. T. W. Bain to the meeting, who, after giving three or four cogent reasons for appearing before a Pittsburgh audience, said he had no apology to make for stepping from the pulpit to the platform; he claimed he had the right to do so, and he assumed the responsibility of the act. He was a minister of the gospel, and as such, was bound to raise his voice against rebellion. God, whose servant he was, condemned rebellion, hence his warrant for speaking against it. He argued that the adoption and carrying out of the principles enunciated by the Chicago platform would lead to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The rebels published, ten days before the Chicago Convention assembled, the terms upon which they would negotiate, which was known to the men who framed the platform. They knew the South would negotiate upon no other terms than the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and yet with this fact staring them in the face the members of the Chicago Convention deliberately set about paving the way for peace negotiations. In all the resolutions there was not a single word of reproof against the authors of the rebellion; but there were words of consternation for those who were engaged in saving the life of the nation from threatened destruction at the hands of Southern traitors. There was not one word of censure against the rebellion itself, but much fault was found with the mode and manner of putting it down. A resolution was offered at Chicago, offering to receive the South back into the Union upon the basis of the Federal Constitution, which was voted down almost unanimously. What did this mean? Simply that the Democratic party are in favor of letting their "erring brethren" go in peace. They are in favor of an armistice, a cessation of hostilities, and a National Convention. Should such a Convention of States assemble, months would be necessary to bring it together, months more in talking over the questions at issue. Among the demands that the South would make of the North would be to pay their war debt; repudiation of the redemption of greenbacks; payment for all the hundreds and thousands of slaves that have been freed since the commencement of the war, and many others equally insolent, and to crown all would be one of two things—the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy, or the breaking up of the Convention and a recommencement of hostilities. We would then be just where we started, and compelled either to let the South ern States do as they please or fight all our battles over again.

The speaker discussed the effect of a dissolution of the Union, asserting that the rebels would secure more than three-fourths of the territory, and would be in a position to overawe the North in the estimation of mankind everywhere, and endanger even the remnant of freedom left among us. When the partition line was made our armies would have to be marched back humbled and disgraced, and should we still preserve the stars and stripes as the symbol of our country, when in mutilated form as in other lands it would be pointed at as the flag of cowards and traitors to the sacred cause of Freedom.

The question of peace was discussed. All wanted peace, but peace upon what terms? Honorable, lasting peace would be hailed by every loyal man and woman throughout the North. But a peace could be either honorable or lasting that admitted of a divided Union. The only peace that would be both honorable and lasting must be brought about by the bayonet; the armies of the South must be conquered and subdued; the rebels brought into subjection to the laws of the United Union restored, and perfect, National flag wave over every foot of territory that rightfully belongs to the United States. This was the only honorable and lasting peace. We must fight it out until this state of things is brought about, if it should require years of strife and conflict. The soldier in the field is willing to battle on until such an honorable and lasting peace can be made, and why not we at home? The soldier on the battlefield fires his musket at the foe, and then turns and casts his ballot for Abraham Lincoln and the prosecution of the war until an honorable and lasting peace is conquered.

But we have not the space to follow the eloquent speaker through his address, which was listened to from first to last with the most breathless attention by the audience. His closing peroration was really masterly and eloquent, exhorting all to do their duty, that we might have

"One country, one banner,
The Stars and the Stripes."

On motion of James S. Craft, Esq., three cheers were given to the speaker for his eloquent and masterly address, which were followed, on motion of T. N. Boyle, with three cheers for Abraham Lincoln, and three more for the brave men who are fighting the battles of Freedom in the armies of the Union, after which the meeting adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

The market for gold this morning is steady, opening at 215¾, and reaching at noon 216, which figure was maintained up to 2 o'clock. A rumor on the street that Gen. Grant's army is moving had no effect on gold or stocks.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Money active and steady at 7; sterling quiet at 109¾ for gold; gold without decided change, opening at 215 and advancing to 216⅛; Government stocks firmer; stocks steady; gold 215. U. S. 6's, 5-20s, registered, 100; 6's '81 coupons, 106; 5-20 coupons, 105½; Treasury, 7-30s, 108; U. S. 10-40 coupons, 94¾; U. S. 6's, 1 year coupons, 95¾; Pacific Mail, 225; N. Y. Central, 120¾; Erie, 97; Hudson, 123½; Reading, 129¾; Illinois Central, 122⅜; Michigan Central, 126½; Michigan Southern, 93¾; North Western, 45¾; do, preferred, 77½; Rhode Island, 96¾; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 57.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 11.

Cotton steady, $1 23@1 25 for middling. Flour; State and Western 10@15c better and market quiet and active; $9 45@9 55 for Extra State; $10 45@10 75 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio; and $10 90@12 00 for Trade Brands, the market closing firm; no sellers at inside quotations. Included in sales are 2,000 barrels Extra State, and last evening, for November and December at $10. Whisky heavy and declining, at $1 72; Western at $1 72@1 74, chiefly at 172@173. The sales for the week is quite limited and with a good demand, partly speculative; prices are 3@4c higher, at $2 11@2 13 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $2 18@2 20 for Milwaukee; good Winter Red Western, $2 24; $2@2 35 for amber Michigan, and $2 45 for White western. Rye scarce and firmer; sales western at $1 53. Barley heavy. Corn opened in better and closed quiet with improvement lost at $1 62@1 63 for mixed western, closing at inside price. Oats dull and declining at 63 for western. Wool quiet and steady. Coffee dull and prices nominally unchanged. Sugar steady; sales of Muscovado at 22@23c. Porto Rico in better request, and prices quiet. Molasses dull. Crude at 59@59c. Pork opened decidedly lower and quite heavy but closed more active and firmer at $40; mess $42 00@43 25, new, do, sold in a large way, closing at $43, cash; $35 50@36 50 for prime, and $42 00@42 50 for prime mess. Also 3 500 bbls new mess for all November, part at $45 50. Beef steady with a fair demand, at 8@13c for country mess, 13@18c@ for repacked mess and 18@24c for extra mess. Beef hams firm at 25c. Cutmeats firm at 16¾@18½c for shoulders, and 18¾@20c for hams. Lard less active at 20@22¼c. Butter moderate, better qualities are scarce and firmer at 30@40c for Western, and 38@48c for State. Cheese is in moderate request at 14@22c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm and advanced 3c sales at $1 72@1 75 for No 1, and $1 69@1 71 for No 2. Corn steady at $1 29@1 30 for No. 2. Oats quiet at 64@65c. Provisions quiet. Whisky lower at $1 01, less active and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 bbls, Wheat, 21,000 bush; Corn, 1,200 bush; Oats, 94,000 bush. Number of shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls; Wheat, 83,000 bush; Corn, 25,000 bush; Oats, 160,000 bush.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.

Flour—Firm Extras, $10 90, Extra Family, $11 00@11 55. Wheat—Firm; fall rates for Red, $2 40@2 50, Kentucky White, $2 70. Holders demand an advance. Corn—Firm, Yellow in demand at $1 63; some new was sold at $1 46@1 50. Oats—Buoyant at 88. Mess Pork—$43 00. Lard—Firm, at 22c. Whisky—Steady, Ohio, $1 79@1 80.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, October 27.

Flour firm but dull. Wheat—Choice Amber Michigan, $2 10@2 12. Oats, 78@79c. Corn, $1 45@1 45½. Whisky nominal at $1 70. Canal freights:—Wheat, 18¾@18½ per 100, 16@16¾; Oats, 11c. Lake imports:—Flour, 9,835; Wheat, 27,685; Oats, 99,048; Barley, 2,877. Canal Exports:—Flour, 391; Wheat, 41,990; Corn, 24,000; Oats, 123,896; Barley, 8,000.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, October 27.

Flour unchanged at $9 25@9 75 for No. 1 spring; $9 75@10 00 for red winter; $10 22@10 75 for white, and $11 00@11 75 for double extra. Wheat firm with a moderate demand for No. 2 Chicago spring at $2 00@2 02½; white Indiana, $2 10. Oats nominal. Canal freights firm; flour 55@55c, wheat 12@12½c, barly 10c, to New York.

Grapes and Vines at Pittsburgh.

(Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.)

Those who would enjoy fruit in perfection, and see the best results of fruit growing, should visit the fruit farm of Mr. J. Knox, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Knox has a large extent of ground appropriated to fruit, and all in excellent condition; the crops are magnificent and the plants are without any sign of disease. It is the intention of the proprietor to have a continued succession of fruits from the earliest strawberries to the approach of the strawberry season of the next year. This he does by having different varieties of strawberries from the earliest to the latest; then the raspberries in their several varieties, followed by the choice sorts of blackberry, with the finest currants and gooseberries. Then come the peaches, if they will be so kind as to bear fruit every year, which the capricious things do not always accomplish. Next in order are the grapes, and of these there are so many varieties that the season of their fruitage may be extended for several months, and indeed we have promise that some of the grapes may be kept in good condition until the strawberries again make their appearance with the returning summer suns of the next June. Thus the circle of Pomonal offerings is well nigh completed, with the productions of culture in the open air.

But perhaps you have not been to Pittsburgh, so you must be informed more fully of some of the details of the exhibition that is now in progress. Mr. Knox has at his sale rooms in the city a magnificent display of grapes of all the best varieties in cultivation, and such a show as is now to be seen, can scarcely be seen anywhere on the continent.

The grape sales commence August 20, with the first that ripens, which is called the *August Pioneer*. This indifferent fruit commands fifty cents per pound because of its earliness. Next comes the *Hartford Prolific*, which ripens the last week in August, and sells readily at fifty cents. It is productive and profitable. The *Creveling* follows, and is a much better fruit, though the bunches are apt to be loose and straggling. This variety will continue in good eating condition a long time. They are still hanging on the vines to-day, Oct. 20. *Delaware*, the prince of grapes, is exceedingly productive and grows very well here. This is the great favorite everywhere, and by almost every one is very much admired. The complaint of this grape in some sections of the country, as to its not growing with sufficient vigor, does not apply in this region, for certainly the reproduction of canes is very satisfactory, and this beautiful grape is a universal favorite, bringing readily fifty cents a pound. It ripens early, continues in good condition for a long while. Of its wine properties I shall speak further when the products of other grapes is discussed.

The favorite grape with the people here is the *Concord*, which is a vigorous, thrifty vine; very productive of handsome bunches of large black grapes, covered with a white bloom. The skin is thin, the pulp soft and easily crushed in the mouth; juice abundant, sweet and pleasant, with a very high aromatic odor that fills the room, and is perceptible throughout the vineyard, when the sun is shining. The grape sells readily at from twenty to forty cents a pound, and the quantities disposed of are enormous.

As already stated, the *Concord* is the great favorite; its extreme vigor and productiveness render it very popular, and it may be safely recommended to all planters; and it bears better crops as it grows older. It seems to succeed in every situation, though in the sandstone region, and in the more northern climate of the West, it appears to have improved in its qualities; and it even promises to make a superior champagne, which was not suspected by its Eastern advocates; and, indeed, it has been asserted that it never would make wine; a calumny now fully disproved.

The *Isabella* is no longer admired by those who have been educated to the taste of good grapes; but it is yet grown to a great extent in some sections of the country, and is very fine here.

The *Catawba* is still, and ever will be, a great favorite with all good judges of the grape, and no collection can be considered complete without this regal grape, which with Mr. Knox, is magnificent this year, and entirely free from disease.

For the amateur, and the lover of a fine, juicy berry, with thin skin and pleasant saccharine flavor, we must advise the *Elsinbugh*. It is small, and the bunches are rather loose, but it is very nice to eat.

The noble bunches of the delicious *Herbemont* attract universal attention, and to most palates this grape is exceedingly grateful. The berries are dark, round, and filled with sprightly juice, which is exquisitely refreshing. The vine is very productive, but not perfectly hardy, but is worthy of Winter protection, which is easily given by covering the vines with earth. The *Diana* is growing in favor; it is rather thrifty and productive. The vine is rather tough, and the pulp is somewhat firm, but it is found to keep remarkably well, and has been seen in very good condition in the holidays, when kept without any special care. The grape has a peculiar flavor, which may not be acceptable to some palates, but the wine has valuable properties from this source, qualifying and promises to be of great value for communicating its flavor to other wines.

Taloton is a dark grape, which is admired by many, though not always so beautiful as its name would indicate. It is, however, well exhibited here. There are many other sorts on exhibition, among which was the *Rebecca*, from Mr. J. A. Bailey, of Plattsburg, New York, a new grape of great expectation and of great beauty.

White grapes were represented by the *Anna*, which has a thick skin and firm pulp, but very sweet juice.

The *Wyoe* is of medium size, and has a soft pulp. This variety is considered promising for wine. The vine is very vigorous and the Committee were pleased to observe that the plants become older and less rampant, the bunches improve in size.

The *Rebecca* another white or amber colored grape, is very fine in its way in favor, being exceedingly rich.

The *Cayahoga*, to some palates, may be preferred to this last, though by others, it was rated as second to the *Rebecca*, being less sweet, and not so rich in flavor. Its beauty, however, gives it a strong claim to pre-eminence among the white grapes.

A great many other grapes were on exhibition at this very interesting show, and upon the ground ends every variety is critically tested, that is worthy of being tested; some of these will be ready for examination at the next annual grape show.

These annual and semi-annual exhibitions of fruit are admirable occasions offered to the public for examining choice fruit, and they must be of great service to it. They certainly have in June and October opportunities of comparing a large number of the best strawberries and grapes, as exhibited on the tables, but this will more valuable and interesting exhibitions of the growing plants, laden with their delicious fruits, is open for inspection at the gardens, and well managed fruit farms near by. It is to be hoped that Mr. Knox will continue these shows, as they are a means of diffusing valuable information.

THE WINE SHOW

Was very creditable to the parties presenting the samples. Most of the wines were from Mr. J. Knox, who contributed about twenty different kinds, specimens of wild and vinous preparations. Among the other contributions were a number of select foreign wines bought for comparison.

The Delaware, of two vintages, was on the table, and was much admired.

Pure Catawba, of last year's vintage, was a very good standard of comparison.

Isabella, with added sugar, was a very nice sample for the ladies.

Diana and Delaware, in equal proportions, was remarkable for its peculiar flavor, derived from the former grape. In this case, however, there was a division of sentiment as to its value.

Diana, Delaware and Catawba, in equal parts, was a most delicious blend, but was not rated quite as high as the preceding.

The sample of mixed Concord and Catawba had its admirers. But the Concord wine attracted great attention, and some of the judges, who were Europeans, and connoisseurs of foreign wines, declared this article to be of the character of a fine Bordeaux, and said that it would supplant that class of wines in this country. The wine from this grape is rapidly rising in public estimation, and promises to be of great value. Indeed, those who have in the Concord only as it appears in a Northern climate, cannot conceive what valuable properties it possesses.

This exhibition was considered a grand triumph of American success in the art of winemaking, which is still in its infancy among us.

W.

The Oil Trade of Pennsylvania.

The Petroleum Oil business is still profitable, if we may judge from the amount of oil reported shipped, and the large and frequent dividends made on the stocks of companies. The receipts of oil at New York for nine months, since January 1st, 1864, are 2,083,532 barrels; against 582,425 to same date last year. The export of oil at the same port in the same time amounts to 25,611,497 gallons, against 22,445,088 gallons to same time in 1863. The shipments during the same time in 1852, were but 7,250,816 gallons. So that the business is seen to be steadily increasing, though not very largely, the past year, over 1863. In a truth is, for a year past, too much attention has been given of the formation of companies and creation to shares, and not so entirely, according to the increased amount invested in the business, to the production of oil. Another matter favoring a more substantial basis to the oil business, may be found in the reduced price of oil. The sales through the past week ranged for crude at from 35 to 37 cents, and for refined, in bond at from 60 to 65 cents for oil on the spot. Crude, tank free, the sales were at 75 to 77½ cents for straw to pale, and 77 to 80 cents for pale straw to white. Heretofore prices have been too high, the result of the excitement attendant on the speculation in oil stocks. This speculation in shares having overdone itself, is also slowly dying out. The efforts to procure subscriptions to the stock of new petroleum companies are only very partially successful. Companies organized upon about $15,000,000 of par capital in these stocks, are now inviting subscriptions for their shares here and at New York, but with very partial success. The competition of Government securities is felt here as in all branches of company securities, and there is a general indisposition to organize new companies in the present condition of the market. A large amount of petroleum stocks is held by parties waiting for a favorable turn in the market; at present none but the best known dividend-paying shares can be sold, except at very reduced prices.

Gen. McCall vs. Gen. McClellan.

The Reserves in the Seven Days' Battle

McClellan's Reflections Refuted.

Major-General George A. McCall, who commanded the division of Pennsylvania Reserves during General McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, has published a lengthy document, fully and satisfactorily refuting the charges against the Reserves, contained in the latter's official reports of the battle of Wilson's Farm, or Glendale, as it is variously called. The Pennsylvania Reserves, as gallant and as faithful body of men as were in the army, have, by this report of General McClellan, been unjustly aspersed, and although his attention has been called to the fact, and proofs of his errors tendered, he has up to this time refused to do justice to this division of the army, as well as to his own character as an impartial man.

The following is the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* summary of General McCall's report, and we commend it to the careful attention of every friend of the Pennsylvania Reserves:

The first complaint against General McClellan is that he has reported that the Reserves were attacked at that battle above five o'clock in the afternoon, "and gave way in less than an hour." The fact is that they were attacked at three o'clock and held their position until after dark, more than four hours. That the attack was made at three o'clock is shown by the reports of Hooker and Sumner, and acknowledged by General McClellan himself in quotations from the reports of those officers. In regard to the division giving way, the statement is pronounced false by General McCall and General Meade. The division held its ground, and it was its stubborn resistance alone which permitted the concentration of the army in the rear during the night. The original report of General McClellan admitted that two of his regiments, supporting a battery, were compelled to give way, whilst his *centre* was still engaged, which engagement continued until the rebels were repulsed. The regiments which had given way were reformed, and the battery was recaptured; but the giving way of two regiments is not the giving way of a division of fifteen regiments, and the officer who could have assumed that it was, in the face of the well known statement made by the remaining thirteen regiments, could not have had his wits about him, or was deeply prejudiced against the troops which he aspersed.

General McClellan in his ignorance or malice, asserts in another part of his report that certain regiments of Slocum's division were sent to occupy McCall's *deserted position*, thus insinuating that the position had been gracefully vacated. This also seems to have been General McClellan's own. He did not derive it from the reports of any of his officers. It is a part of the same false theory that McCall's Division had given way, when, in fact, it had done no such thing; but maintained its ground, and saved the army. It is shown by General McCall that these troops of Slocum's did not occupy any position which the Reserves had held; but that the ground was really a part of General Kearney's position. General McClellan therefore falsely assumed that it was McCall's position which had been deserted although he found it actually occupied by him, and there is nothing to show that it had been "abandoned" by Kearney, or any other officer. It was, in fact, a new position.

The gravest complaint against Gen McClellan is that he asserted in his final report of the seven days' battles that, instead of the battle being, that of the twenty-five guns lost during those days, twenty-one were lost by McCall's Division "giving way under the onset of superior numbers." General McClellan, in another part of his report, says that twenty-two guns were lost at the battle of Gaines Mills, nineteen being taken by the enemy, and three being run over the bridge and sunk. Gen. Barry, Chief of Artillery, certifies that the guns lost by McCall's Division at Gaines Mills, were but *two*, very small ones, and the whole number lost there." It is admitted that Randall's battery was lost by McCall at New Market Cross Roads, but they were recaptured. They could not be removed for the want of horses, forty of these animals belonging to the battery having been killed. The battery fell right outside of the enemy's pickets, and could have been brought in, but General Heintzelman refused permission to Captain Randall to bring them in because it might bring on another battle." The rebels did not take possession of them until after eight o'clock the next day, they being abandoned and not left. We will shall rise like the Phœnix from the ashes, in fresh youth and renewed vigor. Taught by adversity, tried in the furnace, we shall be more inclined to rely on ourselves, in dependence on the Almighty alone, and be ready to run our race and to fulfil our vocation among the great nations of the earth."

The Invasion of Missouri.

Price's Forces Driven Below Fort Scott.

1,500 Prisoners and 12 Guns Taken.

Capture of Marmaduke and Cabell.

Butchery of Six Union Officers.

Guerrilla Outrages in the State.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, October 27.

The *Democrat's* dispatch from Leavenworth says Price was driven below Fort Scott, closely pursued by our cavalry. We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Generals Marmaduke and Cabell and several pieces of artillery. Gen. Rosecrans was at Little Santa Fe, twelve miles south of Kansas City, with infantry on Tuesday night.

Dispatches received by the papers say the train from Fort Smith was attacked by bushwhackers south of Fort Scott, 16 men killed and part of the train burned. About 1,500 refugees accompanied the train.

About one hundred guerrillas, under Captain Taylor, entered Marmaton, a few miles from Fort Scott, at 9 o'clock Sunday night, and murdered Cols Knowles, Brown, Hawkins, McGonigle, Chadwick and Stout, en route north, and old Squire Reynolds, and two other citizens, and burned two stores, churches, and several dwellings.

The Federal loss in the battle of the 24d was 75. The wounded were brought into Fort Scott on Monday. The Rebels were chased all Sunday night, and constant fighting with their rear kept up. At daylight they made a stand, and were handsomely whipped and routed. Part of the Kansas militia have gone home. Martial law is abolished and business resumed. Five hundred Rebels, under Thompson, Colonel McDaniels crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, near Buckton, on Monday, going north. A strong force was sent after them. Advices from the Upper Arkansas say Gen. Sully has gone into Winter quarters at Fort Reilly. The Winnebago Indians are in a starving condition.

Second Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, October 27.

The following is derived from an entirely reliable source: Our forces had been driving Price rapidly since Friday. At last accounts he was twenty-five or thirty miles southeast of Fort Scott, and his army routed and dispersed. On Tuesday we had several fights with him between Mound City and Fort Scott, in all of which he was badly whipped, losing 1,500 prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery. Among the prisoners are Major General Marmaduke, Brigadier General Cabell, several Colonels and other officers. He was again attacked yesterday morning a short distance north of Fort Scott, and driven pell mell in a southeasterly direction. He burned two hundred wagons yesterday to prevent them being captured. Nothing is stated about the loss on either side, but there seems to be no doubt that Price's army is completely demoralized and scattered. The telegraph is working to Fort Scott, but nothing was received in regard to today's operations, except that our forces still vigorously pursue. General Steele, with heavy reinforcements, is at Fort Smith, with the probable view of contesting Price's entrance into Arkansas.

The Attack on Wilmington.

Vessels of the Squadron All Ready.

Attack Expected Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

It is rumored here that Admiral Porter will sail for the rendezvous of his fleet at Beaufort, N. C., as soon as the Montauk arrives at Fortress Monroe, which will be this week. The other vessels of his squadron are all ready, and have either arrived or are on the way. The attack may be expected next week, and it is believed that the arrangements are so perfect that the reduction of the batteries at the mouth of Cape Fear river, will be accomplished in a few hours.

From Cairo and Below.

The Steamer Marmora Fired Into.

St. Charles, Ark., Being Evacuated.

CAIRO, Oct. 27.

The steamer Mayduke from Duvall's Bluff, arrived at Memphis on the 25th, with a large number of refugees.

The steamer Marmora was fired into at Prairie Landing, White River, and followed five or six miles. One of her officers and fifteen negro soldiers were killed, and a number wounded.

St. Charles, Ark., is being evacuated.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From the South.

LAST THROW OF THE DICE.

The Arming of the Slaves.

Late Meeting of the Governors.

Comments of the Press.

"Cries of Anguish of an Outraged Nation."

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Monday, publishes the proceedings of the Southern Governors, recommending to Davis the arming of the slaves, and comments thereon as follows:

"The Governors of several of our States have been in consultation in Georgia, and have agreed in making a number of recommendations to Congress, to the Confederate Executive and the Legislatures of the several States, the adoption of which it is thought will promote the cause in which each State has so vital an interest. There does not appear to have been any diversity of opinion in this conference, and it may be said there is no difference among our people except in some matters as to the wisdom with which the means placed at the disposal of our authorities are employed. The paramount question with all—the one question—is how can the power of the Confederacy be most efficiently and successfully used for the defense and deliverance of the Confederacy. All agreed that its entire military resources to the last man and the last dollar are needed, and must be thrown into the struggle. No one thinks of turning back, or so much as looking back, till the war is finished. No one dreams of any adjustment that would compromise our independence. Liberty or death is the language and purpose of all. What is a resolve animating the whole body of our people, armies, authorities and citizens, subjugation is impossible.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the same date, in an editorial on the same subject, sums up the resolutions, and says: "They are an exhibition of the spirit proper to the high position of the governors, chosen by the people throughout the country. The recommendation of the use of slaves is eminently proper, and in accordance with a growing sentiment among the people. And, on the whole, the conference of the Governors will be productive of much good."

All the papers announce that Gen. Lee and Longstreet were in Richmond on Saturday and Sunday, on a short visit from Petersburg, and that on Sunday they attended the Episcopal Church with Jeff. Davis. This would seem to settle the dispute as to whether Longstreet had been commanding Early's forces in the Valley.

The Baptist State Convention of Georgia sent a protest against the conscription of ministers, and asking for the release of such as have been exempted although the law has been fulfilled with the Secretary of War's reply declining to grant their request, on the ground that there is no law for it.

The Augusta *Register*, of the 15th instant has an article arguing against the talk about there being monarchists in the Confederacy, or about Lord Lyons influencing the Southern people.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 25th instant, in an editorial on Hood's movement, compares it to Napoleon's dashing operations in the campaign of 1814. It says: "It was absolutely necessary for the *morale* of the army, and boasts of the astonishment with which Hood's soldiers beheld Sherman.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday closes a long editorial on European affairs thus:

"No sympathy is left for the civil war in America, and the people are struggling into existence. But if we have no help to expect from abroad; if our brave wrestling with adversity is but a dumb show for European eyes, and the cries of anguish of an outraged nation reach not across the broad ocean; if humanity and the brotherhood of man have all fled from Christian fellowship, have for a time become but empty words, let us not be dismayed nor disheartened. God will be with us and we shall conquer; and when all the nations of the Old World are battling with each other, and one after another sinks exhausted under the burden which their wicked ambition has imposed upon them, we shall rise like the Phœnix from the ashes, in fresh youth and renewed vigor. Taught by adversity, tried in the furnace, we shall be more inclined to rely on ourselves, in dependence on the Almighty alone, and be ready to run our race and to fulfil our vocation among the great nations of the earth."

FROM EUROPE.

Pirate Semmes Still in Liverpool.

Spanish Steamer Siezed by the Niagara

Gerard, the Great Explorer, Drowned

Coburn Demands the Stakes.

Will Fight Mace in Ireland or Canada.

Additional Failures in England.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool on the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th, has arrived. It is denied that the pirate Semmes, left Liverpool. It is thought that peace will be concluded at the Vienna conference.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Cotton closed quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull. Petroleum quiet at 1s 10d@1s 11d for crude.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A Spanish steamer, name unknown, from Antwerp, came to anchor off Shoreham, Sussex county, on the 11th of October, in charge of officers of the United States frigate Niagara, which vessel had sent her on suspicion of having a cargo to run the blockade. The Niagara was in company of the steamer at Shoreham. The steamer Sumpter was also off New Haven on the 12th inst., proceeding down the channel.

The owner of the blockade runner Laurel publishes a letter denying the statement that Capt. Semmes had sailed in his vessel as stated, and ridiculing the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel and converted into a rebel cruiser.

It is reported from Africa that Jules Gerard, the explorer, was drowned while crossing a river.

Joe Coburn, accompanied by his friends, had personally demanded from the stakeholder the stakes for the intended fight, on the ground that he was at the place fixed for the fight, while Mace failed to appear. The stakeholder explained that Coburn could have no claim, owing to the non-fulfillment of the conditions as to position, and unless another agreement could be come to, the affair was a draw. Coburn expressed a wish to fight, but only in Ireland or failing in that, in Canada.

Financial affairs in England contin

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM M. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALIDAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BEEBER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McJUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

The Pittsburgh Post on the Evils of Slavery.

When the American flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter, the patriotic heart of the whole people thrilled with a lofty purpose. But one feeling was entertained, and that was that the rebellion must be put down at all hazards. The people demanded of the President that there should be no temporizing, but that anything and everything that stood in the way should share the fate of the rebellion. The great mass of the people have remained faithful to their first great purpose. Through the gloom of defeat and disaster for many months they resolutely stood by our noble President, and now, when the bright rays of victory are gilding our national standards, they are at length enjoying the fruits of their sturdy patriotism. It is almost to be regretted that many who sustained the President in the beginning have proved recreant to their duty, and are to-day engaged in the disloyal practices of embarrassing the Government. In this class stands the Pittsburgh *Post*, loyally right in the beginning, but madly wrong now. A newspaper is a public record which it is most difficult to destroy. If it were not, the editor of the *Post* would gladly destroy his record of May 3, 1861, in which he placed himself far, very far, in advance of President LINCOLN on the slavery question. The article to which we refer is now before us, and headed, "A Doomed People." Here is the opening sentence:

"The news from the South, meagre though it be, indicates a glowing future for that people, a terrible retribution to the usurping rebels that have betrayed them."

The next extract contains fiery words of eternal truth, giving shape to manly principles, from which no one can turn without the basest stultification:

"*There they stand isolated, cursed and impreca-ted by the whole civilized world beyond their borders.* Their's is certainly worse than the desperation of maniacs. Twenty years ago there was scarcely an apologist for the slave trade or slavery extension, and the most bigoted Northerners spoke of it as a hard necessity. But they are now exhibiting the madness that just precedes immediate destruction.

"Russia, Japan and China, are tearing down the barriers erected against progression, but slave trade must be revived and forcibly supported, *and all the ordinary sins of humanity winked at*, but woe to the white man who thinks aloud, and immediate death to him that utters a thought against the perpetuity and extension *of the curse of the world*—yea, the civilized despots would blow up the Capital of their father land—to avenge themselves on those who dare to differ from them.

"How can this handful of aristocrats expect otherwise? It would gainsay the mercy of God *and be mockery of our humanity if they are permitted to advance a day longer in their monstrous demands.*"

We do not know which part of this extract to consider the most prominent. There is the most intense hatred of slaveholders, and condemnation of their persecutions of the "white-man who thinks aloud, and immediate death to him that utters a thought against" Slavery. God's mercy and our own humanity are invoked to defeat the "monstrous demands" of the slave-holders. Will the *Post* tell us why it has blackened its loyal character by giving the lie to such noble language? Will it inform us why it now heaps so much outrageous abuse on those who now believe what it held to in 1861?

Attention is then paid to the Southern conscription going on at that early date, and the effect of slavery upon the poor laboring man is clearly stated. This is the paragraph:

"It will be curious to watch the progress of the next recruiting for the army. God help the poor man that stands between the beggarly pampered slaveholder and the degraded African horde now in the South. Hundreds and thousands are kept there by that iron-hearted jailor of many industrious laborers and mechanics, the poverty that makes them the victims of the conscription which the South is now resorting to all along the Gulf States—preventing even the white man from enjoying his own liberty. The most bigoted apologist of the South admits that the fate of this class is really a hapless and abject one."

"Beggarly, pampered slaveholder," is a stronger epithet than we have ever seen applied to the Southern Chivalry.

The conclusion of this truly remarkable article needs no introduction:

"The civilized world *protests against a Republic* or any government of nabobs, that avows *human slavery as the chief corner stone of their new edifice.* They protest against the monstrosity that advocates pauperism, degradation and eternal ignorance as necessary to any society as the befitting lot of human beings. They protest against the Republic that enacts in the nineteenth century that a portion of God's creatures were intended for an inferior and degraded station, and are no better in the eye of that Southern law than beasts of the field. Yes, this very rebellion is enacted to propagate this principle, even though it should result in the destruction of a government of free States, and the hopes of the poor and friendless all over the world.

"*Down then with the blasphemys that would call this body and soul brokerage a patriotic institution in the South,* at the expense of the disgust of the entire Christian world and every thing that is pure and holy in the domestic economy of all civilized nations. Shades of Cimabue, Giotta and all other painters of patriarchal life, what a picture for our prayer-book, would you find among our Southern rebels. THE TIME TO STOP THE OUTRAGE HAS COME. Let them feel that the thorns they have reaped are of the tree they have planted, and if they are torn and bleeding by them, they were warned that they

"Might have known what fruit would spring
from such a seed!"

As early as May 3d, 1861, the time to stop the outrage of slavery had come, and yet Mr. LINCOLN withheld his hand for a year and a half; but when he, too, determined that the time had come, the *Post* and its party assailed him in the fiercest and most unrelenting manner. They charged that the Proclamation of Emancipation was unconstitutional and unjust to the Southern people; that the object of the war was changed; that it was an Abolition war, and since that time to the present the opposition has been put in shape to retard the Government in suppressing the rebellion upon the plan they themselves suggested and insisted upon eighteen months before it was adopted. The Proclamation is the strong point they make against Mr. LINCOLN in the Presidential campaign, and upon it they insist that he should be defeated. Has not the *Post* discovered the very lowest depths of political infamy!

The principles enunciated by the *Post* in 1861, will never change or die. In the changing, truckling life of a politician, an individual may give the lie to an honest principle once entertained, but he cannot destroy it. When this war is over, and slavery—"the curse of the world"—has gone down with the rebellion, the *Post* will regret in bitterness of heart its apostacy from a glorious truth.

What's in a Name?

It sometimes happens in this world that individuals are designated by cognomens which mean directly the opposite of their personal characteristics. The motive, however, for such designations is always eccentric. Sometimes it is love, regard, affection for the individual; at others it is hatred, and at still others it is sarcasm. As an instance of the first, NAPOLEON was called "The Little Corporal;" of the second, BUTLER, is, by the rebels, and Copperheads, too, called "The Beast," and of the third, General MCCLELLAN, is by a very facetious part of the community, called "The Young Napoleon." To the individual concerned, the third motive is decidedly the most dangerous, for sarcasm is keen, merciless and powerful.

NAPOLEON certainly was pleased to be called "The Little Corporal," although it was a decided disregard of his true rank, for he well knew that the *soubriquet* was suggested by the deep affection his men entertained for him, and as a proof of their love it was doubly dear to him. General BUTLER is by no means put out by being called "The Beast," for he knows he acquired it because he has not had as tender a regard for the rebels and their sycophants, the Copperheads, as one other General that we know of has always manifested. Can General MCCLELLAN feel flattered at being nick-named "The Young Napoleon"? is a question. We do not think he can, for he must know as well as any other man that he is not possessed of a solitary Napoleonic element. Nothing but the bitterest sarcasm could have suggested the appellation, and we have wondered long that a wail has not gone up from the General to be delivered from his friends. Every sincere friend of his should be deeply concerned about this unmercifully sarcastic nick-naming, for if he knows what the "Old NAPOLEON" *was*, and what the "Young Napoleon" *is*, he must feel how much the latter is disgraced by a comparison with the former. Let us repeat history to make the comparison. First from ABBOTT'S account of the passage of the Bridge of Lodi, in his admirable life of NAPOLEON, and then from the statement of O. J. BISSELL, formerly Surgeon of the United States steamship "Jacob Bell," in regard to MCCLELLAN's presence on the gunboats several miles in the rear of his army, whilst it was fighting, without an acknowledged or authorized leader, the brilliant battles near Harrison's Landing, which he afterwards claimed as *his own*:

"Still the column passed on heedless of the terrific storm of iron and of lead, until it had forced its way into the middle of the bridge. Here it hesitated, wavered, and was on the point of retreating before volcanic bursts of fire from batteries, for such a man is nature, when NAPOLEON seizing a standard, and followed by LANNES, MASSENA and BERTHIER, plunged through the clouds of smoke which now enveloped him, and in a moment all the ardor, fierceness, *placed himself at the head of the troops*, and shouted, "FOLLOW *your General*." The bleeding, mangled column, animated by this sublime example, rushed with their bayonets upon the Austrian gunners."—*Abbott's Napoleon.*

"Before we got under way, General MCCLELLAN with his Prince, came on board the 'Jacob Bell.' After an introduction of the General and staff to the officers of the 'Jacob Bell' present, the Prince said only a few complimentary words, and I shall be compelled to surrender or capitulate this afternoon or to-night." At this time, about 6 p. m., a letter was brought to Gen. McClellan which he read, and was from his Chief of Staff, and gave its contents: 'The enemy is repulsed and our army is safe.' He then remarked, *'He wishes me to come to the front.*

You know, said the Prince, you were to keep your vessel here and a boat on shore, *so that the General could get on board if he should be attacked in the night.*"—*Bissell's statement.*

Throwing the Last Plank.

The arming of the slaves is the uppermost idea in the South just at present. As proof that the rebel cause has become reduced to a point whe re nothing will describe it so well as the slang phrase, "played out," this desperate proposition transcends all previous shifts or developments. It is the doubly desperate expedient which proves that there is nothing beyond, above or below but this, and that the time has come when everything must be staked on that which promises not one chance in a hundred to win that which must otherwise be lost,—an expedient that has hitherto been abstained from as utterly mad and suicidal.

To this point, then, has the rebellion been brought. The South may arm her slaves; but will the slaves fight for her? Not only this. Granting that the slaves would be faithful, can they be brought into the field before the final catastrophe, which she is so desperately straining every nerve to escape, would come upon her? While the negro, with good discipline and well officered, is in some respects equal to the white soldier, no sane man would think of trusting him, unless strongly supported by veterans, as a raw recruit.

In no light can the proposition be viewed except as an expedient which betrays the exhausted condition of the South, her inability to longer carry on the war, and that she is rushing headlong on the breakers, with nothing but a single rotten plank on which to predicate the hope of life.

Chicago Secrets.

VALLANDIGHAM has written a letter, letting out some of the Chicago secrets, having been prompted thereto by an article in the Albany *Argus*, which asserted that he "was in a miserable minority at Chicago." In reply the Chief Copperhead denies this with spirit, and proceeds to say:

Mr. Vallandigham was not "beaten two to one" for the chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions. Through the artifices of Cassidy, Tilden, and other New York politicians, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, received twelve votes to his eight for that post, but Mr. Guthrie, was himself afterward emphatically repudiated by the convention when presented by "the ring" as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Vallandigham wrote the second, the material resolution of the Chicago Platform, and carried it through the Sub-Committee and the General Committee, in spite of the most desperate, persistent opposition on the part of Cassidy and his friends, Mr. Cassidy himself, in an adjoining room, laboring to defeat it. But the various substitutes never at any time received more than three votes.

The "second and material resolution" to which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM refers, is that wherein the war is pronounced "a failure," wherein an "immediate cessation of hostilities" is demanded, and the proposition to surrender to the rebels is made.

Here, then, we have a disputed point cleared up. The Chicago Convention, in that whereby it set itself in opposition to the Government, and virtually took sides with the rebels, was led by a man who today would prefer to see JEFF. DAVIS President, and who since the war began has done everything he could to help the rebel cause.

There is a plain question which every voter should take to himself: whether he will follow such leaders up to the polls, or be an independent and truly loyal man?

The wife of Major General Rousseau, who was on a visit at Resacca when the enemy attacked that place and were repulsed, arrived at Chattanooga on Tuesday afternoon, having made the trip from Resacca to Tunnel Hill by wagon, through a region over which armed rebels were prowling.

The Irishman's Flea Caught.

There is nothing that wearies so much as following the chimerical changes of a man without principle, floundering about from one point to another, with no conceivable idea of what he either says or does. We have attempted to follow the course of the *Post* for many months, and can account for its unprincipled fluctuations in no other way than the possession of a hatred of everything that is being used to put down the Rebellion.

In yesterday's issue it read the Union men a lecture on the opposition to General MCCLELLAN, in the course of which it said, "Every means within the reach of the Administration has been resorted to, and for two years, to supplant MCCLELLAN in the affections of his countrymen." Of course this is simply untrue, and we only quote it preparatory to showing that MCCLELLAN was not always the little darling to the *Post* that he now is. In the beginning of the war, when that journal was moderately honest, it sometimes found it convenient to tell the truth. On the 24th October, 1861, it published the following in regard to the disaster at Edward's Ferry:

"The late affair at Edward's Ferry seems to have been very badly managed. With telegraphic communication along the whole line of the Potomac to headquarters, and fighting in the face of a superior force all day, with the positive information that reinforcements to the enemy were at hand, is, so far as we can judge, an inexcusable blunder, attended with loss of valuable life, loss of prestige and confidence and strength. Are we to be forever taken by surprise, and thrashed without mercy by an inferior foe? *General McClellan has not two weeks' life in him, unless, in that time he shall have fought and won a battle.* The government expect it, the army expect it, the people expect it. We have been patient, *but the stock is getting low*, and we cannot help thinking if he is no better prepared for a great battle than he appears to be for skirmishing he should say so."

In the two weeks of life given to General MCCLELLAN, he neither fought nor won a battle, and in opposition to the *Post* and its party, Mr. LINCOLN kept him alive for more than a year afterwards. Unfortunately for the General, the President could not save his life another day without destroying that of the nation, and he was compelled to give him up to the *Post* and the other cannibals who demanded his life in 1861, for inexcusable blundering, and on account of his chronic disposition to do nothing. No sooner did they get their victim than they injected sufficient vitality into him to run him for President, and now they have the unblushing impudence to say that Mr. LINCOLN has persecuted him. Let us have no more of this contemptible whine. If your stock of patience with MCCLELLAN, neighbor, was low more than three years ago, tell us why you deify him now?

The Coal Question.

PITTSBURGH, October 26, 1864.

To the Editors of the Commercial:

There is a great deal published of late about the high price of coal and coal dealers, and coal diggers. It seems to be a favorite subject with editors, and the fact may be accounted for in various ways. First, it is an article every household consumes, and the price of it is a matter of interest to all; and, therefore, declamation on that subject is popular, and next, although it pays editors to publish on that subject, it is also right if the price is too high that they should declaim against it. We are disposed to go on and add our influence and subscribe much that is said on this subject, because it does not require an answer. For instance the frequent repetition of the assertion that for months past the miners have been demanding advance two, has been fully answered both privately and in the newspapers, and repetition of falsehoods is no gain.

This community is well aware that much more enters into the cost of coal, delivered to a family, than the cost of mining. For instance in the city of Pittsburgh alone, there are upwards twenty-seven men in other departments of his business. These twenty-seven men cost much more than the twelve former wages, ranging from three dollars down to two dollars and fifty-five cents per day. Then the expense of keeping fifteen or twenty horses and mules is increased. Then the same rate, to some extent, in lumber, iron, reins, &c. Besides all this, profits are really not worth as much, dollar for dollar, because the same sum will not buy as much, and although more dollars are made by the business, in common with other occupations than formerly, even after counting above extra wages, yet we assert that our business is no better than it should be in present times of general inflation and apparent prosperity. Now, this is an old story, and known to be so by those who publish it, and over again the saying about dealers raising two cents for every one that the miners raise, and especially it is presented to you that was published for two cents formerly now costs five, and advertisements in the same paper in the same proportion, not alone because *paper* has advanced, but the price, type, ink, rents and everything else have also advanced. And yet to talk only of the advance in paper, and to say that coal ought to be comparable as to talk only of the advance in mining in ours.

But your charge us, in your issue of this morning, with misrepresenting as to the price we pay for mining, and say, we are on the testimony of an intelligent miner—only paying five cents for mining, and not seven, and we are out to contradict the assertion. We, therefore, on behalf of those engaged in the coal trade on the railroads, who supply Pittsburgh with coal, do hereby flatly contradict the assertion, and say we are paying seven cents per bushel, and have been since the last general strike began. And we will put it in the record for future reference who consume most of our coal. If any of our numbers are paying less, we want their names to come out and let us know it as they represent it to be, and we expect to sell coal for much less than sixteen cents, when mining is five, and will do so. River men pay so within a few days five cents, and expect their men to work at that, and we expect to get our men to come down to the same figures and to sell coal lower, also, when we do so. In the mean time, it has not been coal dealers who supply Pittsburgh with coal who have stood out to only five cents for mining, but those who turn their coal down the river and other markets. And why? Just because river men were not offered a price for their coal *before they quitted it* that would justify them in paying seven cents for mining, and the consumer river men want to furnish cheap coal to Pittsburgh or any other place more than we do. For if a thousand or Louisville men called and came to them and said, give us the coal and we will pay so and so for it—enough to pay the advance and leave a profit—the men would have been put in when ours were. But the truth was, there was an overstock down the river, and it *paid* them to stand, without regard to five or seven cents. As there was neither, at the time, and the coal was wanted by every one, the price was paid. A reduction can be made whenever consumers arrange to do without coal, until miners get hungry, and agree to work as low as the river men work.

R. R. COAL DEALERS.

[From the foregoing communication we think we can discover the dawning of a better day for coal consumers. "Railroad Coal Dealers" assure the public that they "expect to sell coal for much less than sixteen cents when mining is five." They also admit that "river men will pay, within a few days, five cents, and we expect to get our men to come down to the same figures, and to sell coal lower also." This will be gratifying intelligence to the public, and we trust it is not the assurance of those

"That palter with us at a double sense;
That keep the promise to our ear
And break it to our hope."

There are some mis-statements in the above communication which we are disposed to overlook on account of the good news it foreshadows.]

Mr. BOYCE's letter, which we have been holding several days to print, is full of significance. One of the ablest men of the South, trained in the school of South Carolina secession, his views and his admissions are of marked importance. It will be seen that he admits the war to be a failure on the part of the South, he argues that its further prosecution will only destroy what little of liberty there is left in the seceded States, and will consolidate the power into the hands of the men who now wield it with despotic sway. He admits that there is far less freedom in the South than in the North; he recognizes in the condition of the Confederacy all the elements of a military despotism, and firmly declares that the only hope of the South is in the success of the Chicago nominees. Their platform he pronounces a virtual recognition of the doctrine of State rights, and abandonment of the Federal Government in both sections, and a resort to the sovereignties of the States a triumph of the principle on which the ordinances of secession were based.

With these views, Mr. Boyce urges JEFF. DAVIS to "GIVE THIS PARTY ALL THE ENCOURAGEMENT POSSIBLE," and says "OUR POLICY IS TO SHOW THAT THE THEORY OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM IS THE TRUE ONE." For Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Boyce holds the same contempt that is uniformly expressed by the Copperheads of the North. In the Democratic party, with which, like the other leaders of secession, he has so long acted, he recognizes the true Southern States Rights doctrine, and in its success the triumph and independence of the South. This remarkable letter adds to the evidence that the Chicago Platform, so acceptable to the South, was not made without the concurrence of the men before whom it was intended to humiliate the country.

Never before was the work in the Hoosac Tunnel being pushed with so much energy and expedition as now. From 800 to 900 men are in constant employment. The dam which is building across the Deerfield River, this side the mountain, in order to furnish power to keep the tunnel supplied with pure air, will cost $100,000.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Democracy and Their "Fizzle"—The Sovereign State of New Jersey, and the C. & A. R. R. Co.—New Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad—City Railway Cars—Business Dull—Extravagance Unparalleled—The New Cathedral of S. S. Peter and Paul—Academy of Fine Arts and Places of Amusements—"How are You, Oil?"

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

After ten days down "among the pines" in New Jersey, with dog, and gun, and horse, I welcome the copies of the DAILY COMMERCIAL which await my return as the greeting of an old friend. Affairs in Quaker City are much in *statu quo*. The Democracy were to have had a grand torch-light procession last Saturday night in honor of their "majority of six on the home vote," but a slight drizzling rain was enough to dampen their ardor, and so the demonstration was postponed "on account of the inclemency of the weather." Arrangements had been made with the railroads of New Jersey to run excursion trains, in order to allow the citizens of that "Sovereign State" to contribute largely towards the respectability of the turn-out, and thus they hoped to add numbers to their ranks for the occasion; but their lamps would need much trimming to equal in brilliancy the display made by the Union men in their recent parade, and their leaders have need to draw largely on their ability to "colonize" to make any approach to the unnumbered thousands who took part in that imposing demonstration.

There were those who in their simplicity thought the Quakers, as a class of non-combatants, might be induced to rally round the peace standard reared by the Democracy in Chicago, but now they are awake to the fact that instead of *Democratic Quakers* their ranks are filled with *quaking Democrats*—quaking with fear at the terrible defeat awaiting them in November; and instead of their vaunted *peace* by submission to rebel rule will only be found the scattered *pieces* of their shattered party.

I had as a foregone conclusion conceded the State of New Jersey to "Little Mac," but the knowledge gained by a sojourn of nearly two weeks within her borders, convinces me that the great corporation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad company have too much interest in the perpetuity of the government, the protection of their property and in sustaining the credit of the securities they hold to such an extent, to give their influence against the Union party, however much they may be unfavorably exercised by the late action of Congress towards the encouragement of an opposition line to New York. There no other inducements, a temporary expediency alone would lead them to desire at least Representatives in both Houses of the National Congress, who, while looked to to protect the interests of this incorporated monopoly, shall at the same time be in sympathy with the Administration; and having gone thus far, I doubt their ability to avoid going a step further.

While railroads are in mind, let me note the great and desirable change made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in moving their passenger station to their new and commodious depot at Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia. It has long been the custom for passengers from the West to leave the cars at this point and take those of the Market street Railway Company, and this saved the delay of the tedious drag of those larger cars to Eleventh and Market streets. The change, which was made last Monday by the Railroad Company, will also be hailed with delight by the traveling community.

While New Yorkers are fretting and fuming over the absence of the line in their city railway cars and stages, from five to six cents, Philadelphians are congratulating themselves on a return to the old rate.

For several months the railway companies of this city not only charged the increased rate, six cents, but demanded that passengers furnish the change, which was next to an impossibility, until popular indignation forced a return to the five-cent standard.

Business is at a partial stand-still, but extravagance and reckless expenditures continue to hold full sway; thousands are spent to-day to gratify fictitious necessities, where, a few years since, hundreds would have sufficed, to furnish the then considered luxuries.

The new Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is one of the lions of the city, and no lover of the grand, the beautiful and the artistic, should pass through Philadelphia without gaining admission. It is now closed to visitors until after the opening ceremonies, which will take place on Sunday, November 20. The courtesy of the Bishop, however, affords an occasional stranger admission to view this truly masterpiece of architectural skill and artistic beauty, and through his kindness I am enabled to give the following synopsis in relation to the cathedral:

The corner-stone was laid September 9, 1846, by the late Archbishop Kenrick, at that time the Bishop of Philadelphia. The edifice is two hundred and sixty feet long and one hundred and thirty-six feet wide. The diameter of the dome at its base is seventy-one feet, and its height is two hundred and ten feet. The plan of the church is cruciform, with a central great nave, the vault over the nave and transepts being seventy-eight feet high; the nave is one hundred and ninety-two feet long, and fifty feet wide, the transepts of the same width and one hundred and twenty-eight feet long. The domed aisles are twenty-two feet wide and forty feet high; the chancel is fifty feet wide and forty-two deep, and the high altar within the chancel will, when completed, be truly magnificent; the chapels on each side are twenty-two feet wide and thirty-nine feet in length. All the light is admitted from above, which heightens the architectural effect and beauty of the interior.

The fresco painting of the Crucifixion over the main altar, and indeed all the other paintings, are gems of art. The wonderful effective in the crucifixion, "at the feet of the agonized Saviour is seen the Blessed Mother in an attitude of keen anguish, whilst the beloved disciple St. John and Mary Magdalen are seen kneeling in the rear is Nicodemus and a Roman soldier, whilst far off in the distance are groups of Pharisees and Jews, all full of hatred and revenge satiated with the death of the Saviour. In size, the painting corresponds with the dimensions of the Cathedral. The painting above the Crucifixion, represents the Eternal Father, and the Holy Ghost, under the usual symbol of a dove. There are four figures in *chiaro oscuro*, representing the four Apostles, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. James the greater. There are also four medallions in the corner of the dome, which represent the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, whilst a massive painting in the apex of the dome represents the glorious Assumption of the Blessed Virgin into Heaven. The sides of the transepts are decorated by two large paintings, representing the Nativity of our Lord, and the adoration of the Kings from the East. The eight small niches will contain figures in *chiaro oscuro* of the remaining Apostles."

The front on Eighteenth street consists of a portico of four gigantic columns, sixty feet high and six feet in diameter, finished with sculptured bases and capitals; over these an entablature and pediment, and upon the frieze the inscription, "AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM." The main entrance is approached by a flight of steps forty feet long.

At the dedicatory services the Grand Pontifical Mass will be celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, and the sermon will be preached by Archbishop Spalding.

In commemoration of the opening the Bishop is having prepared at the United States Mint a bronze medal, three inches in diameter; on the one side is a view of the exterior of the Cathedral and on the other an exquisite view of the interior.

At the Academy of Fine Arts, on Chesnut street, the crowning attraction is West's celebrated painting, "Christ Rejected."

The theatres and other places of amusement are well patronized, and the presence of Gotschalk, at the Academy of Music last night, drew a crowded house and elicited the most enthusiastic applause.

The oil interests of the western part of the State have been so thoroughly represented in Philadelphia, that Pittsburghers meet the frequent salutation: "How are you, Oil?" A former traveling representative of a leading Pittsburgh firm on Wood street, told me this morning that he had just pocketed a cool $18,000 profit from one small operation, and had in hand other speculations of the same sort, on a much larger scale.

But few of the oil stocks on call at the Pittsburgh Board are known here, while a host of others, of but little intrinsic worth, are the subjects of daily operations. H.

COPPER MINES.—The best paying copper mines, at present, says the Boston *Post*, of the 24th, are the Quincy, Pittsburgh, Central, Pewable, and Franklin, and their shares command prices pretty near, if not quite up to their intrinsic value. A large proportion of the shares in these mines are held as permanent investments, by parties who are satisfied with the dividends, and are not inclined to sell them because they can get more than they gave. The Huron, within three weeks, has risen from 24½ to 37½, showing an advance of a little over fifty per cent. The prospects of the company are said to be highly encouraging, and its friends are looking for higher figures. The adjoining mine to the Huron is the Isle Royale, which has recently levied its final assessment, making the paid up capital $500,000, being $25 per share on 20,000 shares. A new vein of large capacity has lately been discovered on the property. Favorable accounts have also been received from the Phœnix, Bay State, and Albany and Boston copper mines, and their shares appear to be withdrawn from the market, for although there are daily bids made for them at the Board, they do not bring out these stocks, which are now very firmly held.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE REBELS.—MR. Trenholm, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, represents the funded and unfunded debt of the Confederacy, on the 1st of July last, $1,250,000. The expenses from the 1st of July to the 31st of December are estimated at about $325,000,000, making an aggregate of $1,575,000,000. The annual interest on this debt is over $100,000,000, but this Mr. Trenholm argues, the South is abundantly able to bear. At the present population of the States in rebellion over which the Confederacy has any power does not probably amount to over eight millions of persons, the tax on each man, woman and child, white and black, to pay this interest, will be $12 50. He denies that there is any danger whatever of insolvency and bankruptcy, but indirectly confesses that fifteen thousand dollars in gold is equivalent in Richmond to three hundred thousand dollars of his currency.—*Phila. Ledger.*

SOMEBODY who has just travelled in Utah Territory says the Mormon farmers have a very felicitous and convenient arrangement by which they enjoy domestic and connubial gratifications whether they are at their farms or up in the city. They have a wife at the farm, or such a number of wives as they can support. They also have one or more up in town, so that if overtaken by night, or a storm, they can still be at home in their city establishment, with family comforts around them. Viewed from a Mormon stand point, this is a very agreeable arrangement.

The Sambre, Marengo, Cedar Creek.

As we read Sheridan's brief and thrilling dispatches, telling us how on Wednesday he, or as he modestly says, "the gallantry of his officers and men," wrung victory from defeat, we were reminded of that great battle at the Sambre, in which Caesar, by his personal presence, turned back the conquering Nervians and overwhelmed them with his legions, who had just been fleeing in alarm, and we also instinctively turned our thoughts to the field of Marengo, where Napoleon hurled Desaix on the lines of the victorious Austrians and gathered his beaten troops up in the rear and led them on to complete victory, which they had utterly despaired of winning.

Cæsar has, in his Commentaries, told us in his inimitable style, of his great achievement. The Nervians, one of the bravest of the Belgian tribes, had concealed their forces in a thicket on a hill, between which and the Roman camp the Sambre flowed. While his soldiers were entrenching, a few of his cavalry crossed the stream. The Nervians broke from their cover, charged across the stream, and before his troops could be formed, before even they could be warned of the danger, the enemy was upon them. The famous cavalry of Treves fled, panic-stricken, announcing that all was lost. The foot-soldiers, without waiting each to find his legion, joined whatever detachment he fell in with. But all efforts seemed fruitless. The 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th Legions, even the renowned 10th Legion, tried in vain to stay the foe. Cæsar saw that the time for a last trial had come. The enemy was pressing in front and on the flanks. The best centurions were killed. At least one standard was gone. The Nervians had almost reached the baggage. There was no reserve. "Whereupon," says the Commentaries, "Cæsar snatching a buckler from a soldier who stood in the rear of the legion, for he himself had come without one, and pressing to the front of the battle, called

The Household Expenses.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* has analyzed the cost of the respective articles consumed in a family of six grown persons and two children, whose united expenses for the year, for food, amounted to $926 82. The analysis summed up for each item shows the following result: Butter costs almost one-tenth of the whole expense. Flour and wheat bread cost almost one-tenth. beef costs one-tenth; other meats cost a tenth and a half of what was spent for eating and drinking; tea and coffee, etc., one-tenth; sugar and milk one-tenth; fish, eggs, potatoes, etc., one-tenth. The comments of the writer may possibly induce others to make an economical investigation into their own expenses. He says:

"Thus is it, that three-quarters of what you eat will be spent for your bread and butter, your meat, fish, eggs and potatoes, your coffee, tea, milk and sugar, for twenty-one articles on a list of one hundred and seven. Fresh vegetables besides those named, will take one-fifth of what is left; say five per cent. of the whole expense. The doctor will order porter or wine when your back aches. Have nothing to do with them until he does order them, but reserve another five per cent. for them. The rest, it is mace, it is yeast, it is vinegar, pepper and mustard; it is sardines, it is lobster, it is the unconsidered world of trifles which make up the visible difference between the table of high civilization and that of the Abyssinian or the Blackfoot Indian. Let us hope it is not much cream-of-tartar or saleratus. It is grits and grapes, it is lard and lemons, it is maple sugar and lemons, it is nuts and nutmeg, or any other alliteration that you fancy.

"Rich or poor, buy in as large quantities as you can. Rich or poor, pay cash. Rich or poor, do not try to do without nitrogen. Rich or poor, vary steadily the bills of fare. Now the minimum of what you can support life upon at this moment is easily told. Jeff. Davis makes the calculation for you. It is a quarter of a pound of salt pork a day, with four Graham hard tack. A year of Jeff. Davis' diet would cost you and Leander, if you bought in large quantities, sixty dollars. A year at Rye Beach just now would cost you two or three thousand dollars."

THE "High-Pressure" system in our schools is discussed with much ability in the report of John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston, which has just appeared. The long experience of this gentleman as a teacher, and the important office he holds, will give added weight to his testimony. He says:

I am fully convinced that, in some of these schools, the pupils are overworked—that they are overworked to such an extent as to constitute an evil of great magnitude. This evil exists in both the upper and lower classes, but it is more fully developed, and more injurious in its effects in the highest divisions, where the pupils are competing for medals. It is found in the school for boys as well as the schools for girls, although it is more general and more harmful in the latter. The baneful effects of this mistaken zeal are not limited to a few individual pupils who come to school in delicate health, and without the ordinary endurances. They are destructive to the health of scores and hundreds who commence their school life with sound and vigorous bodies. This hurtful system operates in three ways to the injury of pupils—physically, by preventing bodily exercise and recreation; mentally, by exacting too constant and too severe intellectual application; and morally, by unnecessarily tempting children to deceive in order to escape the consequences of failures in lessons

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul3-28m

OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY,

are requested to pay the amount of their subscription forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wood street. JOHN SEMPLE, Jr., Secretary.
oct25 1w

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.
oct29-11n J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 154 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 321 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sel9-tf

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Pittsburgh, October 27th, 1864. }

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY,

will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th next, between the hours of 10 and 2 p. m. F. M. GORDON,
oct27-td Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. Co. }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 72 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.
W. H. BARNES,
oct10-1m Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1864. }

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, p. m. ROBERT FINNEY,
oct26-2w Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, }
Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oct22-11n Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH, }
October 20th, 1864. }

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.
oct21-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
October 19th, 18 4. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oct20-11n

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.
oct21-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
October 19th, 18 4. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oct20-11n

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.
oct21-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS.

JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING.
GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
oct17-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf skins.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
oct8-1y

HENRY L. BUTLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grand street,
Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

EXCELSIOR FIRE WORKS.

We would call the attention of the public to our new stock of
FIRE WORKS,
which we have now open and are prepared to sell at
L. D. DUMMITT & CO.,
oct26-1w No. 67 Wood street.

C. W. CHURCHMAN,
Agent for J. MARSH & CO.'S,
SODA ASH,
is constantly receiving invoices of the brand.
3 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
oct1-6m Philadelphia.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
oct24 No. 61 Liberty street.

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD. In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
se22 No. 121 Second street.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 126 Wood st.
se9

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLIPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se9 126 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $25 to $35, far superior to many made elsewhere at $35 to $50. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
se28 278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Tragedy and Drama, WILLIAM HENDERSON as Rolla.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the thrilling four act tragedy, entitled
PIZARRO; or, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
Rolla.....Wm. Henderson

New Medley of popular Airs now the furore in New York, arranged and adapted by Mr. George Burt, leader of the Orchestra.

To conclude with the American comic drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle.....J. O. Sefton

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Patent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same
se8-1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,219 20
Assets.....$722,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$82,000
Cash Capital.....$100,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, if any, per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.
Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct2 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,500,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scull, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Williamore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CHAS. L. RHOADS,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.	
ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. R. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se9-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and their Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors.	
WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRISON,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DUNWOODY,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec6-tf

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
au11

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf. Co.,)
THIRD and SMITHFIELD streets.
REFERENCES—Thomas Sparks, George T. Lewis, Charles Lennig, Esqrs., Philadelphia.
Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shorb & Co., H. Pemberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Calhoun, agent Penna. Salt Manuf. Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., M. W. Watson, Esq., (of W. McCully & Co.) John Fleming, Esq., Pittsburgh. oct20-1m

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
se7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

NOTICE.

A BAY MARE, about eleven years old, 14½ hands high, supposed to be stolen, will be sold at Public Vendue, at Jackson's Livery Stable, on SATURDAY October 29th, at eleven o'clock, a. m., to pay charges, unless previously identified by the owner and redeemed. SAMUEL LONG, Chief of Police.
oct26 October 26th, 1864. oct27-3t

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct14-1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy6-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 139 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pallies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID S. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 150 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Door Fronts, Weights, Sugar Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL, and
MANILLA ROPE,
by the COIL or CUT, to any desired length, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices and freight.
LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oct20-2m

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Resin;
20 dozen Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BAINLEY,
oct19 No. 129 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES, } HENRY B. CAMPE. } OLIVER B. JONES
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY B. CAMPE.
The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct12-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES SHROWNLEE.....WILLIAM MCKAY.
BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Keep on hand one of the largest and most selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John L. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Sons & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au22-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
250,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se21 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKERSON, Pitts'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
ja7 Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons.
29 Cabinet Organs.
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.
Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

JOHN MOOREHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, -100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per Cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government, in all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2mdaw

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnished by letter information when desired.
au-6m-aw

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au9-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all places of importance.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1862, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HALL,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy26

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.
mh30-tf

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
oct11 164 Smithfield street.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. se4

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.
This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.
E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor.
No. 13 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct12-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, to a 16 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, on the premises, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises.
The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 51 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
oct21-td M. TINDLE,
Agent for the Estate.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE, with two acres of ground, corner of Ridge street and West Commons, Allegheny city.
Enquire at 37 Water street, Pittsburgh.
oct23-1w A. M. MARSHALL.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, stabling and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences in good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.
For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
Executors, &c.
oct21-tf

FOR SALE—
Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading either into the city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is the two story frame house, with south and west fronts 42x34, with verandah and portico; a good portable stable 22x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and an never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pear—with a grapery, producing 15 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or f

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, October 28, 1864.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Will sell and buy at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. One year, one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BO

J. B. SEMPLE, Prest. | J. R. McCUNE, V. Prest.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11 A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 27, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81	....	100
U. S. 6s, new	....	101¼
U. S. 5-20s, old issue	....	102
U. S. 10-40s	....	89
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	99¾	95½
U. S. 7.30s	112½	....
Lawrence County Bonds	....	60
Citizens' Insurance	51	....
Eureka Insurance	....	50½
Allegheny	25	27
Pennsylvania Steam nance	....	13
Germania	14½	....
68, Clair Street Bridge	....	41
Connellsville R. R.	13¾	....
" (interest)	....	12
Steubenville	....	....
Steubenville and Indiana	....	17
Merchs' & Manufacturers' Bank	60	....
Germania Trust	....	37
Lucesco	....	22
Dalzell Oil	....	8½
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	....	10½
Ohio Valley	....	1¼
Federal	145	145
Fleming & Blood	....	4½
McDonald	....	2¾
Phillips	....	8
Cherry Run Central	1¾	....
Merchants'	....	½
Hemlock	....	1
Pittsburgh and Great West	....	195
Linden Mining	....	5½
U. S. Telegraph	....	90

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY C. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 39 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

BANKS.

Par	Vol.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100	Second National	....	
100	Third National	106	
100	Fourth National	....	
100	Exchange	72	Div. May 5 ₩ ct.
50	Diamond	71	" " 5 "
50	Pittsburgh	80	" " 5 "
50	Allegheny	87½	" " 5 "
50	Mechanics	58	" " 5 "
50	Iron City	68	" " 5 "
50	Citizens'	94	" Aug. 4 "
100	First National	....	
100	First National, Al'y	110	6.75
100	Second National, Al'y	....	93.08
100	Manufacturers' Savings	40¾	4 ₩ ct.

INSURANCE.

50	Citizens	61	Div. June $6.00
50	Western	50	" May 2.50
50	Monongahela	82	3.00
50	Eureka	50½	4.00
50	Germania	50¾	Aug. 4.00
25	Allegheny	27	July 2 4.00
50	People's	23½	4.00

RAILROADS.

50	Monongahela	....	Div. Sept. 5 ₩ ct.
50	Cin. & Cle. Short	60	Div. July 5 ₩ ct.
50	Hand Street	51¾	Div. July 3 ₩ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	....	
50	Birmingham	33	Div. July $1 50

RAILROAD.

50	Allegheny Valley	10¾	No Div.
100	Pitts. Central	6	Div. May 4 ₩ ct.
100	Fort Wayne	94	Div. Oct. 2½ ₩ ct.
100	Cleveland	95	Div. Oct. 4 ₩ ct.
50	Connellsville	13	No Div.
50	do (interest)	12½	"
50	Steubenville	11¾	"
50	Chartiers	8	"
100	Hempfield	⅜	"
50	Allegh'y & Manch'ter	....	"
50	Birmingham	41¾	"
25	Citizens	33	"

GAS.

50	Pittsburgh	88¾	Div. July $2 50
25	Allegheny	81	" May 1 00
50	Birmingham	81¾	" June 5 ₩ ct.

OIL COMPANIES.

50	Lucesco	....	Div. Aug. 12 ₩ ct
10	North American	7¾	" "
100	Dalzell	8½	Div. Oct. 1 ₩ ct.
100	Allegheny and Pitts.	10¾	Div. Oct. 1 ₩ ct.
50	Columbia	76	Div. Oct. 3 ₩ ct.
50	Iron City	....	" "
25	Morse Neck	1.10	" "
5	Stella	.99	" "
50	Ross	....	" "
25	Acme	1¾	" "
5	Whitely Creek	1¼	" "
5	Mineral	....	" "
5	Story	....	" "
4	Plem'g & Blood farm	4	Div. Oct. 2 ₩ ct.
10	Byad farm	....	" "
10	Phenix	....	" "
5	Phillips	7½	Div. Oct. 2 ₩ ct.
5	Ohio Valley	1¾	" "
25	El Dorado	2¾	" "
100	Cherry Run Central	1¾	Div. Oct. 1 ₩ ct.
10	Penamore	9½	" "
10	Noble & Delamater	12¾	" "
5	Linden Oil Co	8.65	Div. Sept. 1 ₩ ct.
100	Rose Oil Co	1.10	Div. Sept. 2 ₩ ct.
	Oil Basin	....	" "

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾	....
50	Monongahela Navigat'n	45	Div. July $2 50

BONDS.

	Allegheny County 6's	80	Coupons Jan'y & July.
	Pittsburgh 6's	79	do do do
	do 6's	87	do do do
	Allegheny City 6's	103	do do do
	do 6's	70	do do do
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 6's	70	do do do
	do 20 mortg	100	do April and Oct.
	Connellsville R.R.6's	83½	do Feb'y and Aug.
	Birmingham R. 6's	....	
	All. Co. Bounty 6's	98¾	
	Pitt sp. Bounty 6's	88	

THURSDAY, Oct. 27, P. M.

—The Stock market is dull and dispiritied, and very few shares change hands so far as we can learn.

—The offerings of our Bank and Insurance stocks indicate a disposition to obtain an advance upon last sales, and the tendency is toward higher prices as the dividend approaches.

—Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad stock continues to be offered freely at 12 to 12½, but no buyers.

—Connellsville is also daily offered at about 13 and finds an occasional purchaser. We hear of 12 being obtained to-day for the non-interest, and 13 for the interest bearing.

The books of this Company close on the 5th prox., preparatory to the annual election, and during the period from the 5th of November until the election—some time in December—no transfers can be made.

—Sales of Connellsville bonds were made to-day at 83.

—No bids to-day for County or City bonds. The City Loan sold in Philadelphia yesterday at 74.

—Federal Oil at 145. Dalzell was offered at 8¼—no buyers.

—The following is the list of Stocks sold last evening at McClelland's Auction Rooms, 84 Fifth street:

Dalzell	Oil Company	$8 00
Phillips'	" "	7 50
Fleming & Blood	" "	4 00
Pitts. & Phila.	" "	1 20
Ohio Valley	" "	1 20
Horse Neck	" "	90
Stella	" "	85
Ross	" "	1 10

—We notice an attempt to operate on of our banks under the National Banking law, and hope the Stockholders may agree to the change. The Philadelphia banks are generally doing so, but so far but one or two of our State banks, outside of that city, have taken any steps toward making the change—and it is hardly likely that very many of them will do so immediately, as they could not maintain the large circulation they now reap the profits of without depositing Government bonds as collateral, and this very many of them would find very difficult to do.

Our own city Banks could readily make the change as they hold a very large amount of government securities, and we anticipate a speedy effort in that direction by some or all of them. In view of this we again take the liberty of suggesting to our National Banks the propriety of publishing monthly statements simultaneously with the State Banks, so that a comparative abstract can be made of the aggregate liabilities and assests.

—The demand for coin for Custom House purposes, says the New York *Tribune*, keeps the market firm, and gold is gradually becoming scarce, through the accumulations at bank and in the Sub-Treasury. As the department has no interest in hoarding coin, and has for some time thrown it upon the market, by anticipating interest upon the National Debt, there is every reason to suppose that early in November the January interest will be placed at the command of the public creditor.

—The sluggish condition of the money market, says the *Herald*, reflects the inactivity of trade and speculation. There is very little disposition either to borrow or to lend; and, pending the Presidential election, this state of feeling is likely to continue, for the general impression is that a period of dullness, indeed to the present of that event, and uncertainty with regard to its results, will intervene; and when such an impression is general it goes far to insure a corresponding state of affairs. The dangers attending financial and commercial interests in Great Britain and France tend to increase distrust of the future here; for even the pretended wisecres of finance and trade are ignorant enough of causes and effect, and the influences the affairs of one nation exert upon those of another, to take alarm unnecessarily and magnify consequences. That the condition of monetary and commercial matters in England is very insecure, and that a panic, if it does set in, will be as sweeping and disastrous as a great fire in a city full of combustible wooden houses, when houses, even one-storied—i. e. the Bank of England—in its centre, cannot be doubted. But supposing the worst to happen in Europe, this country stands in a far more independent position toward England and all Europe than England and all Europe do towards it.

—The usual weekly returns of railroad earning come forward slowly, owing, we apprehend, to a falling off in receipts, which the companies are not anxious to make public. The traffic earnings of most of the roads show a material decline upon late week, but the passenger receipts are well sustained. The policy of the companies in keeping back the usual information, is very questionable. The public have a right to expect publicity in a matter that so directly affects the value of railroad shares; and the distrust produced by the suppression of information only tends to depress stocks below what would result from the regular publication of the returns.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

—We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that the depositors of the late Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank have additionally accepted the proposition of a majority of the Board of Directors, and will accept stock and certificates—half and half—in payment for their claims, the banks to continue its existence under a new regime, the controlling power of which will be the new made stockholders. This is probably the best escape from an almost entire loss that could be made. Closed up under an assignment, we do not believe the institution would pay 25 per cent. Under the new arrangement, the depositors are quite sure of 50 per cent., with a fair prospect of eventually escaping without loss if they do not even find themselves stockholders in a flourishing banking institution. We are glad to know that there is no positive determination on the part of the creditors of the bank to thoroughly investigate the present condition of the bank, and to expose and punish malfeasance by its officers that may be brought to light. This is due to honesty and fair dealing.

—The money market at Cincinnati has continued to grow more easy, the receipts of currency from the interior through mercantile sources having increased materially, until bankers feel very comfortable as to a supply. The demands for loans, so far as not considered to be for speculative purposes, have generally been met with a more accommodating spirit, but these are light, regular business being in such a condition as not to require much outside assistance. Bankers, knowing that the pork packing interest will soon require all that is to the credit of those engaged regularly in the trade, besides large additional facilities, are satisfied to see but little long dated paper, and discriminate against it, unless the claims for consideration are unavoidable. As compared with the past few days, the calls for loans were a little more brisk to-day. Rates of interest undergo no material change, 10@12 per cent. are charged for first-class 30@60 day paper, when accepted at all, and 7@8 per cent. on shorter or call loans.—*Commercial.*

—The Petroleum interest, in its various branches, is beginning to attract considerable attention in Cincinnati; companies have been organized for developing lands much nearer to that city than those previously prospected over, and high hopes are entertained of developing as great resources as have been struck in localities hitherto regarded as the very best. A half score of the enterprising capitalists have united in the purchase of a large tract of land in Kentucky, that has been most favorably reported upon by their engineer, and will at once proceed to open it.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Friday, October 28, 1864. }

Business yesterday was dull, and the sales made were on a small scale to meet the wants of the home market. The weather was unfavorable, and buyers seemed careless about purchasing. So far as prices were concerned there was no alteration worthy of notice. Business on the Monongahela wharf was brisk, and freights were plenty to all points. The low stage of water prevents boats from loading to their full capacity. The Wm. Butler left for Cincinnati at an early hour with a light freight and a small number of passengers. The Guidon, Capt. Batchelor, will depart for Cincinnati this morning with all the freight she can carry and a number of passengers. The Citizen did not get off last evening. She will leave this morning for St. Louis certain. The new steamer Yorktown came up to the landing. She is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will leave on Saturday morning positively. The Bertha and Nevada are at the landing. They have not decided for which port they will load. Tonnage in port is becoming scarce, whilst freights are on the increase. The packet Julia will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

LARD—The market has been inactive for some time past, buyers holding off. We note a sale of 2 tierces No. 1 at 23¾@23c.

APPLES—The market has undergone no change. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales 110 bbls from store at $2 50@$3 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—The market continues without any special change. The receipts are about equal to the demand, and this keeps prices regular. We quote sales 1700 lbs Roll at 37@40c, as to quality. Kid butter was unchanged.

FLOUR—We have nothing special to note in regard to this article. The demand was local. The range seems to be that buyers expect by holding off to obtain a concession, but holders don't view the matter in the same light. They have a strong suspicion that prices will advance, hence they are indisposed about selling at the present prices. The current rates for small parcels were, for Extra, $9 75@10; Extra Family, $10 50@10 75; Choice, $11 ₩ bbl. Upriver and country lots sold at a variety of prices.

POTATOES—The market contains an ample supply; prices tend downward—at least for certain descriptions; sales 125 bbls Neshannocks at 87½@90c, Jersey Sweet at $5 25@6 50; Marietta could be purchased at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair demand for local purposes; sales 70 bxs Western Reserve at 20½@22c; Hamburg, 22@24c.

HAY—The market presented no change; sales 14 loads at scales at $35@40 ₩ ton.

GRAIN—The market was unchanged; the offerings were limited, and so was the demand. Wheat—Nothing special has transpired in this article; a few hundred bushels were disposed of—the terms were not made public. Corn—We note a sale of 500 bushels at $1 50@1 55 ₩ bush. Oats was a leading article; sales 1,000 bush at 86@87c. Barley was steady; spring, $1 60; fall, $1 65.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the stock on had is light, the old stock being pretty well exhausted. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a steady demand. Sales of 300 bushels in lots at $4 25@4 50.

SALT—Salt was in steady demand, with sales of 100 barrels at $3 00.

RICE—Sales of 10 bags Rangoon at 15@15½c.

EGGS—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 4 barrels at 24@25c per dozen.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 28, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₩ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8½
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ to 1¾ by ⅝ to ⅝ inch	9½
1¼ to 1¾ by ⅝ inch	10

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8½
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
1¼ to ⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	9½
2 and 2½	9½
1¾ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10½
⅝ inch	11½
½ inch	12½
⅜ inch	13½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	⅛ and 9-16 inch	9
2⅝ to 2¾	8½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9½
3 to 3½ inch	9	½ to 9-16 inch	9½
3¾ and 4 inch	9½	½ inch	9¾
⅝, ⅞ and ⅞ inch	8½	3-16 inch	12

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Hoop Slabs	10
Plow Slabs	9¾
" Wings	9¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	9
1¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₩ keg		₩ keg
10d to 60d Nails, ₩ 12½		2d Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	3d in. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4 and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 87½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 12	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

13¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

October 26, 1864.

Pig Metal is quiet. Anthracite, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, sell at $55@60 ₩ ton, cash. Scotch Pig is entirely nominal. Blooms are dull, and Charcoal are also nominal at $58@61, cash. Manufactured Iron has improved.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

October 13.

The only transaction at private sale to-day was 51 bales, said to be barely low middlings, at 81 12½. At auction, 27 bales new sold as follows: 10 bales at 81 10, 23 at 81 12½, and 4 at 81 12½. There was some inquiry for middling at 81 20, which is below the views of holders, most of whom have covered up their samples, awaiting a favorable reaction. Some have shipped in preference to selling at the ruling rates. The small lots noticed in our last report without particulars included 15 and 4 bales at prices equal to 81 20 for middling.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

October 26.

IRON.—We have to notice a dull market, and prices but freely sustained, though not lower. We quote Pig at $75@80 for hot and cold blast, and Bar at 8½ and 9½c for common and charcoal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Friday, October 28, 1864. }

Business so fur as transactions were concerned was dull; the sales were on a limited scale. Prices were unchanged, notwithstanding holders were asking an advance, buyers held off and refused to purchase above the rates paid the day previous. The supply of oil on hand is not large. The receipts since our last foot up to 1,275 barrels by the Allegheny river. Other parcels are on the way and may arrive at any hour. The sales were 595 barrels. From Oil City we learn that the market was firm and prices were tending upward. Holders at the wells were demanding $9 00@9 25. At the mouth $9 75 was the figures wanted, whilst at the same time holders exhibited an independence, as much as to say don't buy unless you want the article. There is trouble about the yield falling off. This is all moonshine. There is plenty of oil for all purposes. All that is wanting is the proper care in management. Wells may be tapped, but what is lost in one spot will be gained in another. The following boats are at the Allegheny landing, waiting the movement of the waters: Echo No. 3, Leclair No. 2, Urilda and Petrolia. From present appearances we don't think they will have to wait long. Below will be found the sales that came under our observation:

REFINED OIL—The market was inactive; buyers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent. Most of the heavy dealers was engaged in filling contracts, and shipping parcels that had previously been disposed of. Prices for Bond and Free were nominal.

TAR—There is nothing doing in this article, as no dealers agree as to what the article is worth. We intend to omit figures until we can accompany them with transaction. The market contains an ample supply.

NAPTHA—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Dealers manifest no disposition to operate just at this time.

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was not active. Probably the unfavorable state of the weather had something to do with the dullness that prevailed. The sales that came under our notice were, 300 bbls at 34c, packages included; 170 bbls, delivered, at 29c, barrels exchanged; 75 bbls on the spot at 28c, barrels returned.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Strickler & Baxter	135
Fisher Bro	281
R Ashworth	263
Jas Gallagher	231
L Wade	300
Maxwell & Palmer	65
Total	1,275

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Co., 71 bbls refined, for New York.

Aladdin Company, 107 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Company, 44 bbls benzine, for Philadelphia.

Lyday & Co., 110 bbls refined, for Baltimore.

D. Kirk, 351 bbls crude, for New York.

Forsythe Brothers, 160 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

PENN'A. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS

EAST LIBERTY, October 27, 1864.

The Cattle market was not very active during the week, and the sales made were not large. The principal portion of the receipts passed through to the Eastern cities. The unsettled state of the money market in the East, and the daily fluctuations in gold, has operated as a check on trade generally, while the near approach of the Presidential election occupies a large share of attention. Business will no doubt be neglected until after that event has been decided.

CATTLE—The market did not seem so firm as we have previously noticed. The supply was fully up with the demand. Buyers were asking a concession.

SHEEP—The market was well supplied, and prices ruled about the same, while the sales exceed those of the previous week.

Hogs—Prices rule high, and dealers take hold sparingly. At the sales reported on the 30@32 56 ₩ 100 lbs, which shows a better feeling.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J Smith bought 75 head at $6 00
J Smith bought 75 Red cat. at 5 75@6 05
O Scully bought 41 head at 4 50
J McCallister bought 30 head at 3 87
J McAllister bought 183 head, at 6 00
W M Fuller bought 50 head at 6 00
W M Fuller bought 60 head at $6 05
W M. Fuller bought 50 head at 6 00
W M Fuller bought 50 head at 6 00
N Wernitz bought 35 head at 4 20
John H Glass bought 100 head at 5 50
John H Glass bought 50 head at 5 60
John H Glass bought 50 head at 5 50

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

G Hesser bought 300 head, $7 00.
G Hesser " 409 " 6 87.
W M Fuller bought 750 head, 7 00.
W M Fuller " 440 " 6 90.
J H Glass, bought 240 head, 6 00.
A Dietrick sold 600 head, 6 50.
A Dietrick bought 200 head, 6 40.
J Rahl bought 500 head, 6 00.
M Sheller bought 300 head, 5 50.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Reynthaler bought 500 head, 11 00 @13 00.
M Sheller bought 490 head, 11 00@13 00.
J Singer bought 600 head, 9 00@13 00.
D Logan bought 800 head, 10 00@13 00.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, October 27, 1864.

The receipts of Cattle was very large, and with a rather limited demand, the market was drugged and prices may be quoted a shade lower. There were but few left over, however, and good cattle sold pretty well, while common and inferior went off slowly.

Several small lots of Hogs sold at from 17@14 cents. There were very few Sheep offering, and but few were many wanted. Small sales at 5@7 cents, for common to prime.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

G. Clark sold 51 head, $4 50@5 50.
Z. Cline sold 53 head, $4@6.
J. & G. W. Phillips sold 38 head, $4 20@6.
Thayer and Kay sold 84 " 5.
C. Hudson sold 10 head, 5½.
E. Whittles sold 40 head, 5@5½.
K. M. Weinberger sold 19 head, 4@5½.
B. Hudson sold 20 head, 5½.
J. Newton sold 20 head, 5½.
J. Shrivey sold 20 head, $5.
Hudson & Dorrell sold 20 head, $5@6.
H. P. Cannon sold 24 head, $5.
L. Oviatt sold 19 head, 5½.
L. Oviatt sold 18 head, 4½.
S. M. Patterson sold 18 head, 4¾.
J. S. Calhoun sold 47 head, $5.
D. Belfonton sold 40 head, $4 70.
C. Barker sold 24 head, $4 80.
J. M. Dickerson sold 2 head, $4 62.
D. A. Odell sold 19 head, $4 50.

Hog Products at Cincinnati.

October 26.

There has been but little done in provisions during the week, and more than nominal figures for anything but lard can scarcely be given. This article sold to-day to a fair extent at 20c. Mess pork is quoted at $40, but scarcely that price could be realized. Bulk sides are quoted at 18c; bacon at 19½c. Bacon clear-rib was said to have been purchased at 20c. Bacon shoulders are held generally at 20c.

A few hogs have been cut and pieces have been sold at 12@14@15c for shoulders, sides and hams.

For early December deliveries, sales of hogs at $11 75 have been made, but for delivery in the first suitable weather hereafter. Lower figures would have to be accepted. The market, however, is in a very chaotic condition, as yet, and it is impossible to quote with accuracy.

Covington Hog Market.

October 26.

The market has been exceedingly dull, sellers finding it difficult to obtain purchasers. Some 300 head were shipped to New York this week, the owners being unable to sell in this market without making too great a sacrifice. To-day, however, there are but few hogs in the pens, and prices are fully 50c per hundred better than the quotations for the week ending on Saturday, which were as follows: First quality $10@10 50; second quality, $9@9 50; Stock Hogs, $8@8 50. At the close of the week the best quality of Hogs sold, toward the close of the market, at $11 per 100 lbs, which shows a better feeling.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 26.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO YESTERDAY AT MORRIS & CHALANT'S WAREHOUSE.—5 hhds and 24 boxes, as follows: 5 hhds Missouri, 5@5½c; 24 cases of Ohio seed leaf, ranging from $4 50 to $14 50.

The sales of leaf tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows: 10 hhds and 10 cases, viz: 6 hhds Ky. at $8 50, 2 at $9 00, 1 at $11 50, 1 at $15 00, 1 at $18 25. 4 hhds Va.: 1 at $8 75, 1 at $20, 1 at $22 25, 1 at $24 75. 10 boxes Ky. and Ohio ranging from $4 00 to $24 75. Receipts light.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 25.

The sales of tobacco at the auction warehouses were only 27 hhds, there being no sales at the Boone or Louisville. Sales of the Pickett were 10 hhds common light lugs at $8 80 to 90 55, 2 hhds at $11 to $13, 2 at $14 to $15 25, 4 at $18 to $19 25, and 2 at $20 25 to $24 50. At the Ninth street, 2 hhds at $7 95 to $9 50, 1 at $18, and three of leaf at $20 75 to $21 50.

New Orleans Market.

October 15.

COTTON—50 bales middling sold at $1 25, which may be regarded as a fair quotation, although holders ask $1 30. Also, at auction, 66 bales as follows: 10 pickings at 43c; 10 strict ordinary at 90; 16 do., in two lots, 94¼; 10 good ordinary at the same; 10 do. at 95½; and 10 do. at 98. There is a good demand among offering, and holders are quite stringent in their pretensions. Low middling is now quoted at $1 17½@1 20, and middling at $1 25.

STATEMENT OF COTTON, FOR THE COMMERCIAL WEEK ENDING YESTERDAY EVENING.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1864, bales	....	4,575
Received during the week	467	
Received previously	5,197	5,664
		10,239
Exported during the week	758	
Exported previously	5,137	
		5,895
Stock on hand not cleared		4,344

MOLASSES—There were sales to-day of 350 bbls in two equal lots; one lot was Louisiana reboiled at 95c; the other was Havana reboiled at about 90c ₩ gallon. They were sold in store, taken for export to New York.

Liverpool, Cotton Market.

October 14 P M.

Sales of the week 24,500 bales including 3,250 to speculators, and 3,500 to exporters. The market is irregular and dull, and the quotations of the week have receded 2d ₩ lb on American and 1@2d ₩ lb on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) have been 5,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following almost nominal quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	30d.	24d.
Mobile	26d.	23½d.
Uplands	26d.	23d.

Stock in port 383,000 bales, including 11,000 bales of American.

28,000 pieces.

COTTON—The market is dull and sales are small; middling closed at $1 18@1 20.

WOOL—Market not quite so depressed, and asking prices higher.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

October 26.

Youghlogheny sells at the river by the barge load, at 22c, and is delivered to consumers at 30c, indicating no change in prices since our last. The demand, however, has been quite light, as consumers have been well supplied already.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864. }

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 45	to	1 50	"
" Oxalic	65	to	70	"
" Tartaric	1 70	to	1 75	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	3 65	to	3 70	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 70	to	3 75	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 40	"
Ammonia Carb	45	to	48	"
" Aqua fff	14	to	17	"
Annot'a	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	11½	to	12¼	b
" Pearl	13	to	14	"
" Soda	7	to	7¼	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 65	"
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 00	to	3 10	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" German	9	to	11	"
" E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 15	to	1 18	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	48	to	50	"
Brimstone Roll	7	to	8	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12¼	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 30	"
" English	2 85	to	2 90	"
Camphor Refined	1 50	to	1 55	"
Cantharides	2 65	to	2 85	"
Cassia in Mats	85	to	87	"
Chamomiles, German	90	to	1 00	"
" Roman	25	to	55	"
Chloroform	2 80	to	2 85	"
Cloves	60	to	60	"
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 50	"
Concentrated Lye	12 50	to	13 00	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	70	to	90	lb.
Cubebs	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cudbear	40	to	68	"
Emery Emg	16	to	18	"
Ether Furic, Spiritus of	75	to	80	"
" Sulphuric	1 30	to	1 25	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	19½	"
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" Italian	63	to	65	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fultic, Chipped	5½	to	6¼	"
Gals Aleppo	1 15	to	1 18	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78	"
" White	90	to	98	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	80	to	85	"
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 20	"
" Spanish Float	2 10	to	2 30	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 00	to	10 25	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 60	to	1 65	"
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 00	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S F	1 75	to	1 80	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 75	to	11 90	₩ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 11	to	2 15	lb.
Oil Bergamot	9 00	to	11 50	"
" Castor	3 60	to	3 80	gall
" Cinnamon	8 15	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 00	to	7 75	"
" Cod Liver	3 25	to	3 75	gall
" Lemon	7 00	to	8 50	₩ lb
" Lard City	1 75	to	1 75	₩ oz.
" Cincinna'l	1 75	to	1 85	"
" Linseed	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Neatsfoot	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" Quarts	9 25	to	16 00	₩ doz
" Pints	6 00	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	"
" Peppermint	6 50	to	7 50	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65